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SEASON 1920

Bulbs



HIPPEASTRUMS. Australian raised Hybrids.
(See page 9.)

Spring and Summer Flowering

ANDERSON & CO.
LIMITED

*Seed, Plant and
Bulb Merchants*

Retail Establishment :

399-401 GEORGE STREET.

Warehouse, Mail Order Dept. and General Offices :

188 - 190 KENT STREET, SYDNEY.

Address all correspondence to Box 1608, G.P.O.,
Sydney.

**SEED, PLANT & BULB WAREHOUSE,
399 GEORGE STREET,
SYDNEY.**

Bulb Planting Season,
1920.

WE are presenting our Annual List of Flowering Bulbs in the same concise form and useful size as during the past four Seasons. The supply of paper for all purposes is still a problem.

Our Bulbs have this season been selected with the usual care,—they are well-ripened flowering Bulbs and will give the very best results. The prices have all been very carefully revised and we have only increased those lines the production of which has entailed increased cost.

The varieties in each section are leading types, both in colour and habit, and the Lists will in all cases give the best in each class. Will clients please order on receipt of this Catalogue. We ask for early Orders because of the rush later, and the general disappointment when we cannot fill all our friends' requirements.

We thank our customers for the numerous Orders received for Flowering Bulbs in the past season, and await those for 1920. Please note our address as—

399-401 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

And address all letters to Box 1608, G.P.O., Sydney.

ANDERSON & CO. LIMITED,
For Seeds, Plants and Bulbs.

ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

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Season 1920

Anderson & Co. Limited

SPECIAL OFFER OF

—SPRING AND SUMMER-FLOWERING— BULB COLLECTIONS

DAFFODILS

No. 1. POST FREE. 2/6
12 Choice Distinct Varieties ALL PICKED BULBS
OUR OWN SPECIAL SELECTION.

No. 2. POST FREE. 5/-
25 Choice Distinct Varieties ALL PICKED BULBS
OUR OWN SPECIAL SELECTION.

No. 3. POST FREE. 12/6
60 Choice Bulbs IN 20 VARIETIES
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

No. 4. POST FREE. 20/-
100 Bulbs—10 CHOICE VARIETIES—10 each
OUR OWN SPECIAL SELECTION.

FLOWERING BULBS

No. 1. POST FREE. 5/-
6 Anemones.—An attractive variety of colour.
4 Babiana.—Very showy rich colours.
12 Freesias.—Most charming tuberous plants.
2 Gladioli.—Beautiful and popular; early.
1 Hyacinth.—Delightful perfume; magnificent.
6 Ixias.—Assorted colours; flowers profusely.
3 Narcissi.—Beautiful spring-flowering bulbs.
6 Ranunculus.—Various charming colours.
12 Snowflakes.—Resembles the snowdrops.
4 Sparaxis.—Various colours; graceful habits.
4 Tritonias.—Brightly elegant and beautiful.

No. 2. POST FREE. 10/-
12 Anemones.—Magnificent flowering bulbs.
12 Freesias.—Deliciously perfumed flowers.
6 Gladioli.—Choice early flowers.
3 Hyacinths.—Mixed colours; fragrant.
6 Ixias.—Charming little flowering plants.
6 Narcissi.—Choice mixed varieties.
12 Ranunculus.—Bright showy colours.
6 Scillas.—Dwarf, and exquisitely beautiful.
12 Snowflakes.—Much like the snowdrops.
6 Sparaxis.—Beautiful refined colours.
6 Tritonias.—Very bright and free flowering.
3 Tulips.—Can be grown with great success.
2 Watsonias.—1 pure white, 1 pink.

No. 3. POST FREE. 20/-
12 Anemones.—Mixed colours; very beautiful.
24 Freesias.—Most lovely perfumed blooms.
6 Gladioli.—Choice mixed.
1 Hippeastrum.—Beautiful hybrid.
6 Hyacinths.—Mixed colours; rich, fragrant.
4 Iris (Spanish).—Splendid assortment; remarkable.
12 Ixias.—Beautiful colours; light and graceful.
6 Jonquills.—Very fragrant.
6 Daffodils.—Named varieties; charming.
6 Narcissi.—Paper white; exquisite.
2 Nerine Japonica (Japanese Spider Plant).
12 Ranunculus.—Splendid mixed colours.
6 Scillas.—Beautiful; dwarf growth.
12 Snowflakes.—Like snowdrops.
12 Sparaxis.—Charming colours and graceful.
1 Sprekelia Formosissima (Jacobean Lily).
4 Tulips.—Mixed; single.
12 Tritonias.—Free flowering and bright.
1 Vallota Purpurea (Scarborough Lily).
2 Watsonia O'Brieni Alba.—Pure white.
2 Watsonia Rosea.—Lovely deep pink.

Summer Flowering Bulbs.

No. 4. POST FREE. 10/-
Plant April to June.
2 Agapanthus. 1 Calla Maculata Alba. 1 Crinum.
1 Brunsvigia. 2 Amaryllis Belladonna. 3 Montbretia.
1 Pancratium. 2 Sparaxis Pulcherrima. 1 Lilium.
1 Nerine Japonica. 2 Chlidanthus Fragens. 1 Tuberosa.



Daffodils or Narcissi.

Post Free.

Daffodil
Collections,
2/6, 5/-,
20/-



TRUMPET DAFFODIL.

THE Narcissus or Daffodils are easily cultivated. They thrive in any deeply-worked, good soils containing plenty of humus, are admirably adapted for growing in masses, and show to advantage when planted in rows. We offer strong bulbs which will flower the first season.

Self-Yellow Trumpet Section.

Distinguishing Character: Trumpet as long or rather longer than perianth.

- ARD RIGH** (Irish King).—Large trumpet, yellow perianth. 4d. each; 3/6 doz.
BULBICODIUM (Hoop Petticoat Narcissus).—Colour like the Buttercup, small flowers; large corolla, with small outer petals. 3d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.
EDWARD LEEDS.—A full rich yellow variety. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
EMPEROR.—Deep primrose perianth, imbricated sepals; rich yellow trumpet. 4d. each; 3s. doz.; 20s. 100.
EXCELSIOR.—Deep yellow, handsome flowers. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
FAIRY.—Deep yellow, large expanded trumpet. 1s. 6d. each.
GOLDEN BELL.—Yellow twisting perianth, golden trumpet; tall. 1s. 3d. each.
GOLDEN SPUR.—A grand variety, vigorous constitution and a magnificent flower in every respect. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
HENRY IRVING.—Broad yellow spreading perianth, large yellow trumpet, very handsome. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.
HER MAJESTY.—Light self-yellow, brim of trumpet serrated. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.
KING ALFRED.—Uniform rich golden yellow trumpet, large and elegant, with open frilled mouth; very tall, vigorous grower. 2s. 6d. each.
MAJOR.—Rich yellow, twisted perianth; hardy, late. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
M. J. BERKELEY.—Rich full yellow, trumpet much expanded and reflexed at edge; the best of all early trumpets. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
MAXIMUS.—Rich golden yellow, twisted perianth. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.
P. R. BARR.—Primrose perianth, rich, full yellow trumpet; free bloomer, 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

White Winged or Bicolor Trumpet Section.

- CERVANTES**.—Perianth pale sulphur, trumpet yellow, nicely frilled. 6d. each.
DEAN HERBERT.—Perianth primrose, changing to sulphur; large rich yellow trumpet. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
EMPRESS.—White perianth, rich yellow trumpet. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.
GOLDFINCH.—Sulphur perianth, yellow trumpet. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
GRANDIS. Large and finely imbricated, pure white perianth; large full yellow trumpet. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.
MADAME PLEMP.—Very bold flower, large, white, twisted perianth; long golden trumpet. 1s. 6d. each.
MICHAEL FOSTER.—Sulphur white perianth, yellow trumpet. 6d. each.
MRS. WALTER T. WARE.—Perianth white, trumpet yellow, spreading at brim; a gem. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
PRINCEPS.—Pale lemon perianth, often lighter than the trumpet. 3d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.



Daffodils or Narcissi—continued

White and Sulphur Trumpet Section

- CERNUUS.**—Perianth and trumpet silvery white. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
CERNUUS PULCHER.—Silvery white, with primrose trumpet, passing to white. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
J. B. M. CAMM.—Perianth white; rich cream trumpet; fine form. 1s. each.
MADAME DE GRAAFF.—Flower of good substance, perianth pure white, trumpet pale primrose, passing to white. 2s. each.
MRS. THOMPSON.—Pure white trumpet, elegantly frilled, large and very handsome. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
MARCHIONESS OF LORNE.—Perianth sulphur white, trumpet primrose, brim elegantly recurved; a strong grower and free bloomer. 9d. each.
MOSCHATUS (White Spanish Daffodil).—Charming dwarf variety. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
PRINCESS IDA.—Handsome white flower, trumpet widely flanged. 8d. each.
WEARDALE PERFECTION.—Large white perianth, soft primrose trumpet of immense size. 2s. 6d. each.
WILLIAM GOLDRING.—Large snowy-white tapering perianth, drooping over primrose trumpet. 6d. each; 5s. doz.



DAFFODIL LEEDSII.

Leedsii Section

The Silver Star Daffodil, which has white or silvery perianth, cup white, cream, citron, or orange.

- AMABILIS.**—Silvery white, with long cup; very early. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
ARIADNE.—Perianth white, cup ivory white, very large, saucer-shaped, wide and spreading, frilled at margin. 1s. 6d. each.
DUCHESS OF BRABANT.—Perianth white; cup canary. 3d. each; 2s. doz.
DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.—Large pure white perianth, long canary-yellow cup, tinted orange. 8d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.
GRAND DUCHESS.—Perianth white, cup spreading and stained apricot-orange; a charming early variety. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
KATHERINE SPURRELL.—Broad white perianth; cup soft canary; a very beautiful flower. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
MADGE MATTHEWS.—Large white perianth; elegant white cup; distinct. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
M. MAGDALENE DE GRAAFF.—Broad white perianth; cup suffused orange. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
MINNIE HUME.—Large white perianth; large spreading cup, passing from lemon to white. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
MRS. LANGTRY.—Broad white perianth; large white cup, edge bright canary yellow. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
WHITE LADY.—An exquisite flower, having a broad white perianth of perfect form, with a dainty cup prettily crinkled, of a beautiful pale canary shade. 1s. each.



Daffodils or Narcissi—*continued*



Incomparabilis or Chalice Cupped Section

Distinguishing Character: Crown or cup half as long as divisions of perianth, but in a few cases three-quarters the length.

AUTOCRAT.—Very handsome flower; full self yellow. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

BEAUTY.—Red cup. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

BERTIE.—Perianth creamy white, cup yellow, edged orange. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

BLACKWELL.—Perianth yellow, cup straight and deeply fluted, stained orange scarlet. 1s. each.

C. J. BACKHOUSE.—Perianth yellow, of medium size, with a long cup of rich orange scarlet; extra. 8d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.

COMMANDER.—Pale sulphur perianth, large yellow cup, stained orange scarlet. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

CYNOSURE.—Large primrose perianth, and changing to white; stained orange scarlet cup. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

FIGARO.—Perianth yellow, cup large and spreading, stained orange scarlet; flowers large and well formed. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

FLAMBEAU.—Yellow perianth, crown fiery orange-red; very handsome. 2s. ea.

FRANK MILES.—Soft self yellow; very charming. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

GLORIA MUNDI.—Yellow perianth, large cup, heavily stained orange scarlet; a fine, noble flower. 1s. 6d. each.

GOLIATH.—Large white perianth, barred yellow, large yellow cup. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

GWYTHYR.—Large broad yellow perianth; crown suffused orange. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

LUCIFER.—(True). Large handsome white perianth; cup an intense glowing orange-red colour, lasting well in the sun; very striking; strong grower and free bloomer. 1s. 6d. each.

MABEL COWAN.—White perianth; cup margined orange scarlet; beautiful flower. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

MAGOG.—Perianth sulphur, large yellow cup, fine flower. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

MARY ANDERSON.—Flowers white, with deep orange cup, distinct and beautiful. 8d. each.

NORTHERN LIGHT.—A flower of superb beauty; broad, rich, yellow perianth, bright orange crinkled cup. 2s. each.

PRINCESS MARY.—Broad white perianth; cup much expanded; smooth and suffused orange. 8d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.

QUEEN BESS.—Pure white perianth; large, much expanded; pale yellow cup. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

QUEEN SOPHIA.—Perianth sulphur; large spreading frilled cup, heavily stained orange-scarlet, of great beauty. 2s. each.

SIR WATKIN (Giant Welsh Chalice Flower).—Rich sulphur yellow perianth; cup yellow, tinged with orange; beautiful. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

SPLENDENS.—Large broad imbricated sulphur perianth; large cup, edged orange scarlet; very handsome. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

STELLA.—Large white perianth; yellow cup. 3d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.

TORCH.—Large yellow perianth, long yellow cup. 1s. each.



Daffodils or Narcissi—continued.

Barri Section.

Distinguishing Character: Cup or crown less than one-third of the length of perianth.

ALBATROSS.—Perianth white, cup citron, edged orange red; very attractive. 1s. 3d. each.

CONSPICUUS.—Broad spreading perianth; broad short cup, conspicuously edged orange-scarlet; the most beautiful of this type. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. dozen.

FLORA WILSON.—Pure white perianth; cup stained orange-scarlet, very striking flower. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

GENERAL MURRAY.—Creamy white perianth; canary cup, edged orange. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

MRS. C. BOWLEY.—A very striking and beautiful flower, with white perianth and glowing orange-red cup. 8d. each.

SEAGULL.—Large white perianth, crown yellow, banded orange. 1s. each.

SENSATION.—Large pure white perianth; cup canary, conspicuously edged with orange-scarlet; very beautiful. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

Burbidgei Section.

Hybrid Poets Daffodil. Flowers larger and earlier than Poeticus.

BARONESS HEATH.—Perianth yellow; cup suffused throughout orange-scarlet; very distinct and beautiful. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

BURBIDGEI.—Clear white cup, margined bright cinnabar red; a beautiful early-flowering form of "Poeticus." 3d. each; 2s. doz.

ELLEN BARR.—Broad white perianth; cup citron, stained orange-scarlet. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

FALSTAFF.—Perianth snowy white; cup lemon, margined orange. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

JOHN BAIN.—Large white perianth; citron cup. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

Double Daffodils.

AURANTIUS PLENUS (Butter and Eggs).—Double yellow, with orange centre. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

ALBUS PLENUS AURANTIUS (Eggs and Bacon, or Orange Phoenix).—White, with orange nectary; beautiful. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

ALBUS PLENUS SULPHUREUS (Codlins and Cream, or Sulphur Phoenix).—White, with sulphur nectary; exquisite. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

ARGENT.—Very beautiful and elegant; star-shaped, semi-double flowers, creamy white petals, yellow centre. 8d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.

GOLDEN ROSE.—Flowers large and round, light yellow, with orange centre, very double; handsome and showy. 1s. 6d. each.

PLENIPO.—Large handsome double flowers, of elegant form, showing three shades of colour in each flower—yellow, primrose and white. 1s. 6d. each.

TELAMONIUS PLENUS.—Great double yellow Daffodil. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

Poeticus Narcissus.

This is the well-known class called "Pheasant's Eye." All have white perianth, small crown, lemon or yellow edged scarlet.

GRANDIFLORUS.—Perianth pure white; cup suffused crimson. 8d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.

ORNATUS (Pheasant's Eye).—Single, pure white imbricated perianth; flat cup, edged scarlet. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

POETARUM.—Perianth pure white; cup orange-scarlet. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

PRAECOX GRANDIFLORUS.—Perianth white, cup suffused crimson. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

POETICUS, fl. pl.—Double snowy white, sweet scented Gardenia-like blossoms, much prized for cutting. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

Polyanthus or Bunch-Flowered Narcissus.

The Polyanthus Narcissus (commonly called Jonquils) produce large heads of sweet scented flowers and are especially adapted for early winter and spring.

DOUBLE ROMAN.—White, orange nectary, early. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

GRANDIFLORUS.—Cambric white, very large. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

GRAND MONARQUE.—White perianth; yellow cup, immense truss; the finest of all; late. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

GRAND PRIMO.—White perianth; yellow cup. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

GRAND SOLIEL D'OR.—Deep rich yellow, with orange cup. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

HERMOINE.—Cream, early, and useful for cutting. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

JAUNE SUPREME.—Perianth yellow; cup orange. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

PAPER WHITE.—Charming pure white, exquisite perfume; early. 3d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.

WHITE CROWN.—Large truss, good colour. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

WHITE PEARL.—Pure white, very fine flower; late. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

WHITE PERFECTION.—Immense trusses of pure white flowers. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

Narcissus Jonquilla.

FRAGRANT RUSH-LEAVED JONQUILS.

These are often confused with Polyanthus Narcissus. They are, however, quite distinct. The flowers are pure yellow in colour and much smaller in size. They are deliciously fragrant, very early, and last a long time.

CAMPERNELLI.—Bright yellow, fragrant flowers. 3d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.

CAMPERNELLI DOUBLE.—Rich yellow flowers, carried on stems two feet high; rare. 9d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.

DOUBLE.—Yellow; very elegant. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

RUGILOSUS.—Rich yellow; a most charming variety. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

SINGLE.—The true sweet-scented Jonquil. 3d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.



HYACINTHS.

PLANT FEBRUARY
TO MAY.

CULTURE IN THE OPEN GARDEN.—Hyacinths prefer a good sandy loam, enriched with old stable manure; peaty soils also suit them if well drained, or peat mixed with loamy or sandy soil grows them splendidly; do not succeed in dry soil. They should be planted in rows or in clumps 6 to 12 in. apart, and the crown of the bulb must be covered with at least an inch of soil. If the shoot, when it comes through the ground, shows an inclination to open and reveal the flower buds which it encloses, cover it up at once with an inverted flower-pot, the object being to draw the flower stem from the bulb while it is enclosed in the leaves, and before the flower is exposed to the sun. If this is not done, it sometimes happens that the flower begins to colour when only a portion of it has appeared, and the beauty of the spike is thus lost. Allow the flower-pot to remain until the flower stem is well through and above the ground; then remove it, and fine spikes will be secured. The bulbs must be lifted when they have done flowering and their foliage has died down. **Single varieties give the most satisfactory results.**

HYACINTHS GROWN IN BULB FIBRE are most interesting, and make lovely plants, spikes often 9 in. long; they are very easily grown, and do well in this climate. For cultural directions, see page 16.



HYACINTH

Single Hyacinths.

10d. each; 9s. doz.

Red and Shades.

ELDORADO.—Bright crimson.
GRAND BLANCHE IMPERIAL.—Pale.
GERTRUDE.—Shaded salmon.
MARIA CORNELIA.—Pale, very early.
MADAME HODSON.—Pink, good truss.
ROBERT STEIGER.—Bright crimson.

Yellow and Shades.

BALL OF GOLD.—Fine truss.
BIRD OF PARADISE.—Rich yellow.
MARCHIONESS OF LORNE.—Salmon, shaded pink.
YELLOW HAMMER.—Rich yellow.

White and Shades.

ALBERTINE.—Pure white, fine truss.
BARONESS VON THUYLL.—Large.
GRAND VANQUIER.—White, large.
LA FRANCHISE.—Blush.
L'INNOCENCE.—Pure white; good.

Blue and Shades.

BARON VON THUYLL.—Dark blue.
CZAR PETER.—Porcelain, fine truss.
JOHAN.—Light blue, very fine.
L'ESPERANCE.—Violet shaded.
LOUIS VAN HOUTTE.—Light mauve.
QUEEN OF THE BLUES.—Large, pale.
SCHOTEL.—Light blue, shaded dark.

Double Hyacinths.

10d. each; 9s. doz.

Red and Shades.

LORD WELLINGTON.—Pink and white.
NOBLE PAR MERITE.—Deep rose.

Yellow and Shades.

GOETHE.—Fine light yellow.
SOVEREIGN.—Yellow.
SUNFLOWER.—Salmon yellow.

White and Shades.

BOUQUET ROYAL.—White, fine.
LA TOUR d'AUVERGNE.—Pure white.
PRINCE OF WATERLOO.—Blush white.

Blue and Shades.

GENERAL KOHLER.—Pale.
LORD NELSON.—Deep porcelain.
LORD RAGLAN.—Very dark.

Bedding Hyacinths.

SUPERB MIXTURE.—Includes all shades. 6d. each; 5s. doz.; 37s. 6d. 100.

Roman Hyacinths.

Extra Early White—Fragrant. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

Its pure white and deliciously-scented flowers render this variety most attractive. It makes a very pretty show when grown in pots; the spikes are small but very free flowering—4 or 5 in a 6 in. pot.

Hyacinthus Candicans.

PLANT APRIL
TO JULY.

The Giant Snow-white Summer Flowering Hyacinth.

This hardy, handsome bulbous plant produces flower spikes from four to six feet high, on which are disposed numerous bell-shaped pure white blossoms about one and a half inches long. It is easily cultivated, and thrives in deep rich sandy loam. The bulbs should be planted six inches deep. 9d. each; 8s. doz.



HYBRID GLADIOLI.



GLADIOLI.

Gladioli Gandevensis

EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE MARKED.

Varieties of Recent Introduction.

- ALBERT I.**—Large, well-opened flower, soft fleshy white, slightly striped pale rose on edges, suffused straw colour on lower sepals; delicate shade. 2s. ea.
- BAGUETTE DE FEE.**—Enormous spike; flowers rosy white, striped carmine rose; very showy. 2s. 6d. each.
- BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS.**—Delicate lilac, tinged with rose-flamed rosy purple; spike long, flowers large. 3s. each.
- CASSILDA.**—Immense flowers, salmon rose striped dark rose, carmine red blotch on white ground. 1s. 6d. each.
- DOROTHEE.**—Very large flowers of fine lilac colour, flamed carmine. 1s. 6d. ea.
- DUC DES ABRUZZES.**—Elongated spike, well furnished with large, well-opened flowers; throat white, the edges of the petals suffused with soft rose colour and conspicuously striped and spotted with carmine-red. 2s. 6d. each.
- FERNANDO CORTEZ.**—Dense spike, large flowers, fine pale yellow, almost self, few violet red stripes on purplish red blotch. 1s. 6d. each.
- GOLDEN RAY.**—Delicate pale yellow, dark blotch in centre. An exceptionally strong grower. 1s. 6d. each.
- HARRY VEITCH.**—Fine spike, large flowers, rosy white, strongly flamed salmon rose, blotch white suffused pale yellow. 1s. 6d. each.
- HERCULES.**—Very large flowers, produced on a fine spike; brilliant velvety scarlet, flamed and streaked with orange red, violet blotch on mauve ground. 1s. 6d. each.
- IRIS (Nancianus).**—Very curious, slaty blue colour, slightly flamed with red; small white blotch, spotted carmine. 2s. each.
- JEAN DIEULIFOY (Lemoinel).**—Deep creamy primrose, reddish blotch, flowers very large. 1s. 6d. each.
- JUDITH.**—Long spike, numerous large flowers, cherry red, striped rosy lilac, blotch pale yellow. 1s. 6d. each.
- MRS. FRANCIS KING (Nancianus).**—Large scarlet, very pleasing 6d. each.
- NUEE D'ORAGE.**—Very distinct variety, with flowers almost entirely slate colour; original. 1s. 6d. each.
- SAFRANO.**—Delicate nankeen yellow, centre currant-red. 2s. each.
- SELIKA.**—Long spike, perfect shape, large flowers, salmon rose, lower petals pale yellow blotch, suffused carmine red. 1s. 6d. each.
- SEMAPHORE.**—Large, well-expanded flowers, pale carmine red, darker at edges, large sulphur blotch, striped blood red on lower petals. 1s. 6d. each.
- TRITON.**—Large salmon red, lighted up with white in throat and on lower petals. 2s. 6d. each.
- TURENNE.**—Admirable spike, immense flowers, well opened, pale carmine red with pure white blotch. 2s. 6d. each.

FROM their great richness and brilliancy of colour of almost every shade, the Gladioli is one of the most beautiful and striking flowers in cultivation, and is becoming more popular every year. They are admirably adapted for growing in masses, and if arranged with due regard to colour, produce a gorgeous effect when in bloom. These plants show to great advantage when grown in single rows, in groups amongst dwarf shrubs or in mixed borders. By judiciously planting the bulbs from August until February, the plants will flower from October to April inclusive.

The culture of Gladioli is simple, as they will grow in any average garden soil, but to grow them to perfection, the soil should be of a sandy or loamy nature and should be well worked to a depth of eighteen inches. No new or green manure should be used, but old, well-rotted manure, dug well in, so that it does not touch the bulb, will greatly assist in keeping the ground in a moist and open condition.

An occasional watering of weak liquid manure will often assist the plants to develop finer flowers.

Plant two to four inches deep and six inches apart. Lift corms about six weeks after they have finished flowering, cut off stems, remove the old sole or bulb, and thoroughly dry before they are stored away for future planting.

Postage Extra.

Gladioli Hybrids.

1s. each; 11s. doz.
Postage Extra.

- ADELINA.**—Salmon rose, striped carmine, primrose blotch.
- ALSACE LORRAINE.**—Carmine red, with round straw-coloured blotches, pencilled blood red at base of petals.
- AMERICA.**—Beautiful soft lavender pink, spikes two to three feet long.
- ADMIRAL CERVERA.**—Slaty rose, creamy white blotch, with purplish red band.
- ANGELIQUE.**—White tinted flesh, blotch ivory-white.
- ARMENIAN.**—Pale lilac, with a violet blotch.
- AVANT-GARDE.**—Fire-red, reticulated purplish red, white blotch.
- BARON JOSEPH HULOT.**—The best of blue shades.



Gladioli—continued.

1s. each; 11s. doz. Postage extra.

- BLERIOT.**—Ashy rose, darker shade end of sepals, blotch yellow, spotted carmine.
- CARNATION.**—Fleshy white, tinged carmine, blotched purplish carmine.
- CHARLES DE BOSSCHERE.**—Violettish-rose, currant-red blotch, white ground.
- COMMANDANT MARCHAND.**—Perfectly shaped flowers, dark ruby colour.
- CRACKERJACK.**—Flowers very large, of rich glowing crimson colour, throat mottled pale yellow.
- DELICATESSE.**—Cherry red, marbled with purple red at edge of petals, striped and blotched creamy white.
- DESEMONE.**—Immense flowers, ashy rose colour, dark red blotch, edged white.
- EPICURE.**—White, streaked violet, dark lilac blotch.
- ESCARBOUCLE.**—Dark carmine red, pure white band, blood-red blotch on lower petals.
- FIRE KING.**—Long graceful spikes, intense glowing scarlet.
- GLORY OF BRIGHTWOOD.**—A lovely shade of rich scarlet, having a distinct lemon throat.
- GOLDEN QUEEN.**—Bright cream colour, diamond shaped blotch of carmine.
- GRANDESSE.**—Fleshy white, suffused lilac, carmine blotch.
- GRANDE CONDE.**—Bright salmon rose, striped violet red, white blotch.
- GRAND VANQUIER.**—Rose, profusely flushed carmine.
- GUSTAVE GRUNERWALD.**—Vermilion red, pencilled straw.
- HALLEY.**—Well formed flowers of a delicate colour, with white blotch.
- JEAN BART.**—Large spike, bright crimson red, white blotch.
- KLONDYKE.**—Fine lemon colour, edges flamed blood-red.
- LAFAYETTE.**—Crimson red, salmon blotch, white ground.
- LE RIFF.**—Light lilac, striped violet red, blotch red on yellow ground.
- L'UNIQUE VIOLET.**—Dark lilac tinted with violet, flamed dark carmine.
- MADAM P. PALMER.**—Very large flowers of rose colour, suffused carmine blotch, cream edge cherry red.
- MAGNIFICUS.**—Large flowers, cinnabar red, white blotch, edged violet.
- MARTINIQUE.**—Fine dark red, pale yellow blotch.
- MARIE THERESE.**—White; a few rosy stripes on straw-coloured blotch.
- MERLIN.**—Salmon rose, sulphur yellow blotch, white band on upper petal.
- MENTOR.**—Delicate slaty rose colour, blood red blotch on white ground.
- MEPHISTOPHELES.**—Deep red, blotched black and sulphur.
- MERCEDES.**—Carmine rose at edge of sepals, centre pale rosy white, crimson blotch, edged yellow.
- MRS. FRANK PENDLETON.**—Large flowers, delicate salmon pink, with blood red blotch.
- MRS. WATT.**—A clear wine red of most pleasing colour, large flowers.
- NIAGARA.**—Rich cream, deepening to yellow. crimson tips, blush at throat.
- PACHA.**—Orange red, striped red on sulphur ground.
- PANAMA.**—A grand pink, deeper in colour than "America," long spikes of large flowers.
- PEACE.**—Large flowers almost pure white, trace of lilac in lower petals.
- POTENTAT.**—Carmine rose, scarlet blotch, edged yellow on lower petals, white band middle of upper petals.
- PATRIE.**—Deep rose suffused violet, centre of petals straw colour, white band middle of upper petals.
- PRINCEPS.**—Beautiful large flowers, bright crimson scarlet, white blotch on throat of lower petals.
- PROFESSEUR LE MONNIER.**—Orange scarlet, large dark blotches, edged golden yellow.
- ROSALBA.**—Fine spike, white ground, largely blotched bright carmine.
- ROSY SPRAY.**—White sprayed rose, very beautiful.
- ROSETTE.**—Soft fleshy rose, lined and sprinkled dark rose.
- RUBY KING.**—Tall and of great substance, and intense dark ruby red, glowing with a peculiar richness.
- SALEM.**—Fine salmon pink, maroon blotches.
- SCRIBE.**—Spike long and erect, colour light rose, flaked and blotched carmine.
- SOLANGE.**—White, slightly striped carmine, small carmine blotch.
- SOLFATERE.**—Creamy white, suffused with lilac, red and yellow.
- SPHINX.**—Pure lilac red flowers, small purplish blotch, white band lower petals.
- TACONIC.**—Strong grower, pink, marked with deep crimson and a thin stripe of pale yellow.
- TIGRIDIA.**—Salmon yellow, large and open, flamed rosy carmine.
- VAN DAEL.**—Delicate salmon rose, streaked blood-red top of petals.

BULBS OF NAMED VARIETIES available from March to June.
MIXTURES from February to September.

Gladioli in Collection. Postage extra.

Our magnificent collection of Gladioli includes a superb variety of the various selections which produce flowers of the most lovely colours and shades.

12 LOVELY NAMED VARIETIES	11s.
25 LOVELY NAMED VARIETIES	21s.
50 BULBS, 25 NAMED VARIETIES (our own selection)	40s.

ANY VARIETIES SOLD OUT WILL BE SUBSTITUTED.

Choice Gladioli.

Splendid Mixture.
Plant February to September.

This assortment includes many superb varieties, all shades of colour, and every bulb will produce a flower. 5s. doz.; 36s. 100. Postage extra.

Miniature Gladioli.

EARLY FLOWERING.
PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

THESE beautiful early-flowering Gladioli are greatly prized as cut flowers for table decorations, etc. Planted in clumps, they make a beautiful show in the garden.

- THE BRIDE.**—Purest white, magnificent bouquet flower. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
- APOLLO.**—Orange salmon; splendid for cutting. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
- DELICATISSIMA.**—White ground, flushed pink, crimson flaked; a most beautiful variety. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
- INSIGNIS.**—Splendid variety, flowers large, brilliant scarlet. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
- PEACH BLOSSOM.**—Delicate shade of pink; extra fine. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
- BRILLIANT.**—Red, dark markings. 4d. each; 3s. doz.



399-401 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY.



ANEMONE. Australian Grown Bulbs.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

Anemones are most beautiful as cut flowers and last a long time in water. Plant about six inches apart and one inch deep.

ST. BRIGID.—Very large, mostly semi-double flowers, in all the most brilliant shades and colours. 2s. doz.; 14s. 100.

SINGLE GIANT FRENCH.—This strain is uncommonly fine, and embraces every shade of colour; produces flowers much larger than the common Single Anemone. 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.



ANEMONE (SINGLE).

Agapanthus. PLANT ALL YEAR ROUND.

Crown of beautiful flowers on stem 3 feet long. Very effective in flower border. Grows well in any ordinary garden soil.

BLUE 1s. each. WHITE 1s. each.
BLUE DOUBLE 1s. 6d. each.

Allium. PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

A decorative, showy family of hardy Spring and Summer Flowering Bulbs. Any soil suits them; they require no particular care; bloom for a long time.

NEAPOLITANUM.—Pure white, in large umbels, long stalks. Very useful for cutting. 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.

LUTEUM.—Bright yellow, flowers last well when cut. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

AMARYLLIS (HIPPEASTRUM.)

Australian-Raised Hybrids. PLANT JANUARY TO MARCH.

IT is impossible to name a more magnificent genus of bulbous plants than these. Under the simplest conditions of culture they throw up spikes of from two or three feet high, surmounted by immense trumpet-shaped blooms. Hippeastrums are truly astounding in their immense blooms, wealth of colouring and regal habit.

MIXED HYBRIDS.—A splendid assortment. 2s. each; 20s. doz. Carriage extra.

Amaryllis Varieties. PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

BELLADONNA.—This splendid species is very variable in size and colour, producing variously-shaded flowers from almost white to the deepest pink; they thrive best in light soil. 6d. each; 5s. doz.; 9d. each; 6s. 6d. doz. Post free.

FORMOSISSIMA.—(Sprekelia). The Jacobean Lily.—Showy bulbous plants, with beautiful brilliant crimson flowers. A handsome border plant. 1s. 3d. each.

KERMESIMUM.—Terra-cotta; very free flowering. 1s. 3d. each.



ANOMATHECA CRUENTA.

(Red Freesia). PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

A very pretty Cape Bulb like the Freesia; colour is a rich carmine crimson. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

BABIANA.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

Very showy plants, producing rich self-colours and very distinct hues in the same flower, with long wire-like foliage. Beautifully sweet scented.

SPLENDENS.—Deep red. 1s. 6d. doz.; 8s. 6d. 100.

STRICTA.—Tall blue. 1s. 6d. doz.; 8s. 6d. 100.

FINEST MIXED.—Including beautiful red shades. 1s. 6d. doz.; 8s. 6d. 100.

BEGONIA TUBERS.

Tubers available May to September.

A fine mixture Single varieties. 1s. each; 11s. do. Double varieties, 1s. 6d. each; 16s. doz. Postage extra

BRODIAEA.

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

A very pretty summer-flowering bulbous plant They are of slender habit, and grow about 18in. high. The flowers are borne in large clusters at apex of stem. Flowers blue, purple and yellow shades. Choice mixed. 3d. each; 2s. doz

BRUNSVIGIA.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

Postage extra.

This magnificent border plants forms a handsome crown of flowers on a stem of about 3ft., containing from 18 to 24 separate blooms, with a delightful perfume.

MULTIFLORA.—Pink and white .. 1s. **PALLIDA.**—White .. 1s. 6d.

ROSEA.—Pink .. 1s. each.

CALLA.

PLANT APRIL TO JUNE.

AETHIOPICA (Arum Lily).—The Old Nile Lily. 1s. each. Plant any time.

AURATA.—Lemon-yellow, jet black centre; medium size flower. 2s. each.

CHILDSIANA.—Pure white, dark green foliage. 1s. each.

DRACUNULUS (Dragon Arum).—Flowers one foot long, purplish-red stem, beautifully marbled leaves; handsome quick grower. 2s. each.

ELLIOTTIANA (Golden Arum Lily).—Leaves evenly spotted and marked. The spathe is a very rich pure yellow. One of the most beautiful Callas. 2s. ea.

ITALICUM.—Greenish white, with variegated foliage. 1s. each.

MACULATA ALBA.—Spotted leaves, white flowers; pretty pot plants. 1s. each.

SANCTUM (Arum).—The wonderful black Calla. This magnificent variety has the habit and foliage of the white Arum Lily; the flowers are of the richest velvety black colour imaginable. 2s. each.

SOLFATARE.—Spotted leaves, flowers primrose yellow. 2s. each.

CHLIDANTHUS FRAGRANS.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO JUNE.

This yellow trumpet lily is a dwarf-growing, hardy bulbous plant, requiring a strong soil to grow well. In early summer they produce an abundance of flowers of exquisite fragrance. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

CLIVEA NOBILIS.

PLANT MARCH TO AUGUST.

An evergreen bulbous plant, growing about eighteen inches high, producing in early summer large heads of handsome tubular orange-yellow flowers.

They are easily cultivated and thrive in good rich soil. Cliveas are also suitable for pot culture, either in a bush-house or on a verandah. Large bulbs, 3s. each. Postage extra.

CRINUM.

PLANT ALL YEAR ROUND.

Handsome flowering bulbous plant. They thrive in deep rich soil and require little attention in their cultivation. The large funnel-shaped flowers are borne in clusters at the summit of tall stems well above the foliage.

CANDIDISSIMA.—White; very beautiful. 2s. each.

CAPENSE.—White, with pink stripe.

MOOREI.—Beautiful pink.

PEDUNCULATUM.—Giant white.

POWELLII.—White, shaded pink.

UMBELLATUM.—Pink, shaded, large. 2s. each.

YEMENSE.—Beautiful, fragrant, and very large satin white flowers. 3s. each.

CROCUS.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

(Best suited to the cool districts.)

BLUE, YELLOW, WHITE, MIXED 2s. doz.

Old English favourite, but only suitable to the colder districts. If the situation and climate are suitable, no special care is necessary; will thrive in poorest soils.

FREESIA.

(A Great Favourite.)

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

THESE flowers have a delicious perfume, and are of great value for cutting; each bulb bears more than one stem with eight or ten flowers. Most desirable pot plants, but they are perfectly hardy out of doors; should be planted four inches apart, and lightly covered.

ARMSTRONGII.—Pink; a beautiful shade of pale pink. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

ANDERSON'S SUNSET.—The colour is a blend of yellow and deep orange.

They are very free flowering, and delightfully fragrant. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

REFRACTA ALBA.—White; sweet-scented; very fine. 9d. doz.; 5s. 100.

REFRACTA ALBA.—Extra large bulbs for pot culture. 1s. doz.; 7s. 6d. 100.

LEICHTLINI.—White, passing to primrose; yellow throat; pretty. 1s. doz.; 6s. 6d. 100.

MIXED HYBRIDS.—Distinct and beautiful new colours. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

BLUE HYBRID.—Large flower, sweet-scented; quite new. Stock limited. 1s. 6d. each.

PURITY.—Beautiful large, purest white flowers. 3d. each; 2s. doz.



IRISES.

Flag or Rainbow Flowers.

Post Free, except where otherwise marked.



JAPANESE IRIS.

Bulb Collections,
5/-, 10/-,
20/-.

FLAG.—Plant March to August. An exceedingly large, handsome variety. They succeed best in moist situations, as they must have a free supply of water during blooming. 1s. each; 11s. doz. Postage extra.

KAEMPFERI (Japanese Flag Iris).—Plant April to August. For size and richness of colour the Japanese Iris are unequalled, with an indescribable mass of colouring, flowers often measuring from 6 to 8 in. across. They grow to a height of 2 ft., and must have a moist situation; with light, rich soil, swampy land will grow them well. 1s. each; 11s. dozen. Postage extra.

Japanese Iris made a wonderful display in Hyde Park during November and December.

PAVONIA (Peacock Iris).—Plant February to May. A marvel of beauty, having slender stems one foot in length, supporting lilac flowers with blue spot on each petal. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

TINGITANA.—A lovely bulbous Iris, from Tangiers. Flowers vary in the standards from dark to light blue, falls lilac and white with golden blotch. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

Spanish Iris (Orchid Iris.)

Plant February to May. The flowers are produced on slender stems about a foot high, bearing two or three flowers each. When cut the flowers last a long time in water, as the buds continue to open. Any average soil will grow them if well drained.

CAJANUS.—Large, golden yellow.

DARLING.—Deep blue.

FILOMELA.—Sky blue and white.

HERCULES.—Bronze shade.

KING OF THE YELLOWS.—Deep golden yellow.

LA NUIT.—Deep blue, yellow blotch.

L'INNOCENCE.—Pure white.

NON PLUS ULTRA.—Deep blue.

SOLFATAIRE.—White lilac and sulphur shade.

SPLENDID MIXTURE.—All shades. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

4d. each;
3s. doz.

IXIA (The African Corn Lily).

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

A CHARMING family of hardy flowering plants; flowers are scarlet, lavender, white or green, on light graceful stems, produced in great profusion. They should be planted in clumps or in rows four inches apart.

CRATEROIDES.—Rich cerise-scarlet, early and greatly valued for cutting. 3d. ea.; 2s. doz.

VIRIDIFLORA.—Green flowers, charming variety. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

MIXED.—All colours. 1s. 6d. doz.; 8s. 6d. 100; 75s. 1000.

NAMED VARIETIES.—A splendid assortment. 3d. each; 2s. doz.



SPANISH IRIS.

THREE EACH OF
TWELVE NAMED
IXIA for 5s.



ANDERSON & CO. LIMITED.



LILIUMS.

(Imported Bulbs). Postage extra.
PLANT APRIL TO MAY.

9d. each; 8s. doz., except where otherwise priced.

THE beauty of form, the chaste delicacy of the white blooming variety, Longiflorum, and the magnificent colours of Auratum and Speciosum render these of the greatest importance as summer-blooming plants. They will grow in any good garden soil, provided it is well broken up and drained, but they delight in light, fibrous, peaty soil when it is obtainable. By planting the proper varieties a display can be obtained all through the summer. Plant six inches deep.

AURATUM (Golden-rayed Lily of Japan).—

Flowers from 8 to 10 in. across; ivory white, thickly studded with crimson spots and a bright golden band through centre of petal. 1s. 6d. each.

HENRYI.—Resembling in form *Lilium Speciosum*, but of a soft orange-yellow colour; a hardy and vigorous grower. 2s. each.

LONGIFLORUM (November Lily).—A most lovely pure white Lily, with long, graceful tube-shaped flowers, produced in profusion on the crest of an upright stem. Without doubt the finest Trumpet Lily.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM.—Handsome, pure white flowers, recurved.

SPECIOSUM MAGNIFICUM.—Rich crimson purple, heavily spotted, tall and strong grower; a splendid variety.

SPECIOSUM MELPOMENE.—One of the richest of this group; dark crimson, heavily spotted purple crimson, margined white.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM.—Suffused and heavily spotted crimson on white ground, flowers recurved.

TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO (Double Tiger Lily).—A perfect double lily, flowers large and full, lasting in perfection longer than any other kind; orange, spotted black.

TIGRINUM (Single Tiger Lily).—A remarkably handsome variety, with abundance of large showy flowers, orange-scarlet, black spots.



LILIUM LONGIFLORUM.

One each of the above nine Liliums for 8s. Post free 9s.

LACHENALIA.

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

AUREA.—Spotted leaves, yellow flowers.

QUADRICOLOR.—Red and yellow.

TRICOLOR.—Scarlet, citron and green.

These are elegant little bulbous plants, with tubular bells in short spikes; very effective if grown in a wire basket or border.

6d. each; 5s. doz.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

(CONVALLARIA).

PLANT APRIL TO AUGUST.

1s. each; 11s. doz. Postage extra.

No Single Bulb sold less than 3d. Not less than Six at dozen rates. Not less than Fifty at hundred rates.



Montbretias.

PLANT APRIL TO JULY.

EXTREMELY hardy free-growing plants, which flower profusely when thoroughly established. The flower stems are from 2½ to 3 feet in height, and gracefully arched, and the colours are charming—bright orange, golden yellow, bright vermillion, and rose.

NAMED VARIETIES—Eight distinct varieties. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

IN FINE MIXTURE—3d. each; 2s. doz.

MONTBRETIA.

Morphixia Paniculata. PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

THIS beautiful little flowering bulb has the same graceful habit as the Ixia, but is more dwarf, with tubular flowers of a soft red-buff colour; very beautiful, and useful for cutting; synonymous with Ixia Longiflora. 1s. 6d. doz.; 9s. 100.

Muscari.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

THESE lovely little spring flowers require no special attention. For rock work or grass banks they look very charming, while as edgings or massed in the garden they give a very fine effect.

BOTRYOIDES (Grape Hyacinth).—Pretty spikes of dark blue flowers. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

CONICUM (Heavenly Blue).—Flowers rich, bright blue, sweet-scented. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

MONSTROSUS.—Very beautiful and distinct, purple lilac. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

Nerine.

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

A very handsome plant; the flower stalks are 18in. high, crowned with umbels of bright red flowers with long curved stamens; charming.

ALBA.—Snow white, with wavy petals. 1s. 6d. each.

AUREA.—Golden yellow, very attractive and beautiful. 2s. each.

CORUSCA.—Brilliant scarlet, free flowering. 1s. 6d. each.

JAPONICA (Japanese Spider Plant).—Purplish red; free bloomer. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

ROSEA.—Rosy purple; very free flowering. 1s. 6d. each.

Ornithogalum.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO JUNE.

ARABICUM.—A strong-growing, showy plant, with large bunches of flowers produced on tall stems; colour white, with dark centre; very hardy. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

THYRSOIDES ALBUM.—An exceedingly beautiful white flower, suitable for table or church decoration; lasts a long time in water. 9d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.



MUSCARI CONICUM.

Pancratium.

PLANT MARCH TO JULY.

Beautiful pure white flowers, exceedingly fragrant. Water freely during the growing season.

ASIATICUM.—Extra large; very fragrant. 2s. each.

MARITIMUM.—Pure white; very beautiful. 1s. each; 11s. doz.

Schizostylis Coccinea.

PLANT MARCH TO JULY.

Rich scarlet gladiolus-like flower, very hardy, free flowering and useful for cutting. It is a plant for everybody; the more the flowers are cut the more spikes the plants throw up. 9d. each; 8s. doz.

Scilla—Wood Hyacinth.

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

A BEAUTIFUL little spring-blooming bulb, produced on short stem; dwarf and exquisitely beautiful. Wood Hyacinths will thrive under fir trees, where few other plants will grow.

CAMPANULATA.—Blue, on tall spikes. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

CAMPANULATA ALBA.—Spikes of pure white flowers. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

Snowflake.

(Leucojum).

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

SNOWFLAKE AESTIVUM.—A beautiful hardy bulb of the Snowdrop type, which it strongly resembles; the petals are prettily tipped with green; it does well in almost any soil or situation. 9d. doz.; 5s. 100.

GIANT SNOWFLAKE (Pulchellum).—Produces elegant drooping white flowers, very large bells standing well above the foliage; quite superior to the preceding variety. 3d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.



ANDERSON & CO. LIMITED.



Sparaxis.

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

MIXED.—Embracing every shade and beautifully marked. For their refined colour and graceful habit, Sparaxis never fails to win admiration. They are of easy culture. 1s. 6d. doz.; 7s. 6d. 100.

PULCHERRIMA (Dierama).—Very beautiful species, known as "Fairy Bells"; produces stems 3 to 4 feet long, with pendulous bell-shaped flowers; quite distinct from the ordinary Sparaxis. 6d. each; 5s. doz.



RANUNCULUS.

Ranunculus Asiaticus.

NOTHING PRODUCES A BRIGHTER
OR MORE GORGEOUS EFFECT.

Australian Grown Bulbs.

WE strongly recommend this beautiful strain of Australian-grown Ranunculus. The single, semi-double, and double flowers are more varied than the Shirley Poppy. When in full bloom, they are a glowing mass of colour. Ranunculus prefer a rich loamy soil, but will grow in any average land if well enriched. Plant claws downwards.

Choice Mixed, 1/6 doz.; 10/- per 100.

ALL BULBS POST FREE,
Except where otherwise marked.

Tritonia.

PLANT MARCH TO JUNE.

THESE, in appearance, are not unlike miniature Gladioli; the colours are soft and very pleasing. Free flowering and easily cultivated.

LINEATA.—Salmon red. 1s. 6d. doz.; 8s. 6d. 100.

MIXED.—Choice range of colours. 1s. 6d. doz.; 8s. 6d. 100.

POLLUX.—Creamy white. 1s. 6d. doz.; 8s. 6d. 100.

AMARYLLIS (HIPPEASTRUM).

Australian Raised Hybrids.

Giant Flowering.

The colour and markings are Exquisite.

2/- each

20/- doz.

Postage extra.



SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS.



TULIPS.

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

FOR beauty of form and brilliance of colour, Tulips exceed all other Spring Flowering Bulbs. The cooler districts suit them admirably, but they can be grown in many parts of our State if a cool or shady position is selected and plenty of water given during the growing period. They prefer a rich sandy loam, but any ordinary land, enriched by the addition of plenty of old stable manure, will grow them successfully. Care must be taken that the Bulbs do not come in direct contact with manure.

Plant four to six inches apart and four inches deep.

SINGLE, MIXED.—Splendid variety of colour. 2s. doz.; 12s. 6d. 100.

DARWIN, MIXED.—Too much cannot be said in praise of this class of Tulip. They excel in brilliancy and perfect form of flower. Their tall stems place them in first favour as a cut flower. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

PARROT, MIXED.—A most singular and picturesque variety, with curiously lacinated petals; large, attractive and beautiful flowers of the most striking and brilliant combination of colours. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.



TUBEROSE.

Tuberose.

PLANT MAY TO AUGUST.

ONE of the most beautiful bulbs in cultivation; the blooms are of the purest white and of the most exquisite fragrance; they are admirably adapted for bouquet-making, and are easy to cultivate.

DOUBLE DWARF,
"EXCELSIOR"

DOUBLE TALL,
"THE PEARL"

SINGLE TALL,

Small clumps,
6d. each; post free, 10d.

Large clumps,
1s. ea.; post free, 1s. 6d.

Vallota

Purpurea.

(The Scarborough Lily)

CAN BE SUPPLIED AT ANY TIME.

ONE of the most gorgeous and brilliant bulbous flowering plants in cultivation. A lovely free-flowering bulb of the Amaryllis family, suitable either for pots or borders; the flower is trumpet-shaped, produced in clusters, and of a rich orange scarlet; spike 18in. 1s 6d. each; 16s. doz.

Watsonia (Bugle Lily)

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

ONE of the most useful late Spring flowering bulbous plants. The period of flowering can be extended over a considerable time by planting the bulbs every few weeks during the Autumn. They are not particular as to soil or situation, and require the same cultural treatment as Gladioli. Splendid for cutting and table decoration, and last a long time in water.

COCCINEA.—Orange red. 6d. each; 5s. 6d. doz.

"UNIQUE."—This beautiful variety is quite distinct in habit and form to "O'Brieni." The spike resembles that of a miniature Gladioli, the flowers growing closely to the stem; the colour is a pale heliotrope, striped magenta. 6d. each; 5s. 6d. doz.

O'BRIENI ALBA.—Lovely pure white; a magnificent plant; when in flower it is from 4 to 5 feet in height, and throws up enormous spikes, and produces side shoots which flower in succession for a month or six weeks. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

PINK PERFECTION.—Charming pale pink. 6d. each; 5s. 6d. doz.

ROSEA.—A beautiful shade of rosy red. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

MARGINATA.—Beautiful shade of rosy pink. 6d. each; 5s. 6d. doz.

Zephyranthes Candida.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

A pretty little bulbous plant, belonging to the family of Amaryllis. White, shaded rose; very effective for edging. 1s. 6d. doz.; 7s. 6d. 100.



ANDERSON & CO. LIMITED.



Anderson's Prepared Bulb - Fibre

An excellent medium in which to grow and flower bulbs during the winter in bowls without drainage. Always sweet and clean, no drips to soil furniture. Prices see below.

BULB FIBRE

Light. Clean. Requires no Drainage. Nice to handle. Remains Sweet.

4d. lb.

7 lbs. 2/-

14 lb. 3/6 CARRIAGE EXTRA.

BULB BOWLS

3/6

4/6

6/-

Carriage and packing extra.

HOW TO GROW Flowering Bulbs in Bowls.

WITH the aid of ANDERSON'S PREPARED FIBRE it is possible to grow and flower successfully many beautiful flowering bulbs in bowls. For indoor decoration there is nothing that gives quite the effect of a "Bowl of Flowering Bulbs."

Culture.—Fill the bowl with our Special Bulb Fibre to a little below the rim; plant bulbs in the same manner as with ordinary potting soil. Press fibre lightly around bulbs and then water sparingly. The bulbs should then be placed in a moderately dark, airy room until the bulbs show signs of growth, when it will be necessary to give plenty of light and air. The fibre requires just sufficient water to keep it damp until growth appears, after which water more freely. Do not at any time allow fibre to become dry; this has the effect of making the flower go blind. Should by any chance too much water be given, turn bowl on its side and allow the surplus water to run out. During the period of growth be careful not to allow the leaves to become white and drawn. If this should happen, place out in the open until such time as the leaves appear healthy and green.



FREESIAS GROWING IN BULB FIBRE.

Bulbs most suitable for Growing in Bowls.

HYACINTHS
CROCUS
DAFFODILS

SNOWFLAKES
SCILLA
FREESIA

JONQUILS
LACHENALIA
POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS

SPRING Flowering Bulbs

HINTS ON CULTIVATION

The Soil

Bulbs will grow in almost any well-worked soil; they mostly prefer a sandy loam, but will grow in almost pure sand if well enriched. Strong, stiff soil, however, must be thoroughly broken up, well drained and lightened by the addition of sand or vegetable matter, such as leaf mould, etc., before it can be made suitable for planting. Often a green crop grown on land after its preparation, and dug in, would greatly help to bring the soil into proper condition. After the land has been deeply dug for the reception of Bulbs, it is always better to allow it to remain for a week or two, so as to allow the soil to settle, otherwise the Bulbs may sink too deeply in the soil.

The Planting

When planting Bulbs the size of the Bulb always should be taken into consideration; for instance, a Hyacinth Bulb measuring 2in. diameter requires a covering of 2in. only, and the same may be taken generally with the planting of all others, giving them a covering of soil equal to the diameter measure of the Bulb. For late planting of Gladioli, the depth should be increased so that the Bulbs may escape the surface heat of summer. According to the varieties, planting should be done in groups, beds or rows, and the distance determined by the size of the plants when grown. The soil must on no account be wet or sticky at the time of planting, and if at all loose should be made firm with the foot. Where it is inclined to be stiff, a little sand at the base of the Bulbs will greatly help the drainage and prevent rotting, as in many cases failure is due to too much moisture.

Manuring and Mulching

Bonedust is one of the safest manures that can be used if well incorporated with the soil at time of planting. Most flowering Bulbs dislike ammonia and fresh stable manure; fowlyard manure should be avoided. Well-rotted stable or cow manure which has been maturing for some considerable time can be safely used, but should be well dug in at the base of the Bulbs, and not allowed to touch them when planting. In the case of Daffodils the manure is intended to hold the moisture like a sponge, and is not intended as a fertiliser. For summer flowering Bulbs, such as Gladioli, Liliums, Montbretias, a top-dressing of old stable manure or decayed vegetable matter placed over the surface of the soil to the depth of about 2in. is invaluable, as it keeps the roots cool and retains the moisture in the soil. It is not necessary for early Spring Flowering Bulbs; for these the soil should be kept well open with a hoe.

Ranunculus and Anemones

Special Cultivation

Where it is intended to make beds of either Ranunculus or Anemones by themselves, a good way is to first start the Bulbs in shallow boxes in good sandy loam, well drained. When the Bulbs have started into growth, and are about 2in. high, the sides of the box can be taken away, and each plant cut out carefully with a knife and planted about 9in. apart each way in the beds. In this way gaps in the beds are avoided, as there is always a small percentage of both Ranunculus and Anemones which fail to germinate.

Culture of Gladioli

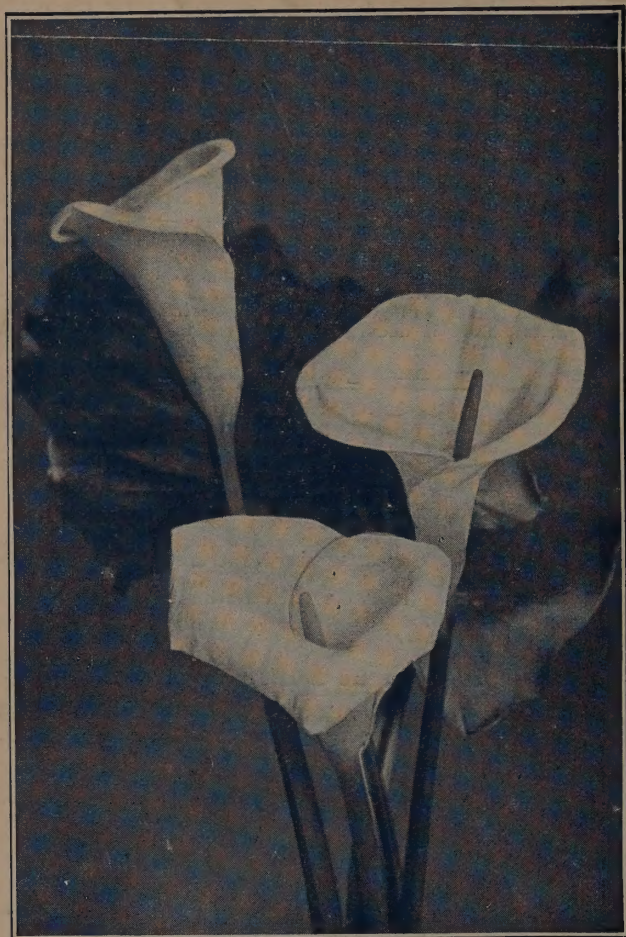
The culture of Gladioli is exceedingly simple, as they will grow in any average soil; but to grow them to perfection the soil should be of a sandy or loamy nature, and should be well worked or trenched to a depth of 18 inches. No new or green manure should be used in preparing the soil, but old, well-rotted stable manure, dug well in so that it does not touch any of the bulbs, will greatly assist in keeping the ground in a moist, open condition, and will promote a strong, hardy growth. A dressing of bone manure can, however, be incorporated with the soil with perfect safety. If planted in rows, the Bulbs should be 8 to 10in. apart, and the rows 2ft., and covered to a depth of 2 to 3 inches. When the shoots are about 12in. high they should be tied up to keep them straight. The soil between the Bulbs should be stirred up and kept clean. It will not be necessary to water them unless the season is a very dry one, if the ground has been well worked, as we recommend, but if watering is resorted to let it be done thoroughly if less frequently. A top-dressing of manure over the surface of the soil is an excellent practice in summer. After the plants have finished blooming and show signs of ripening by their yellow and brown leaves, the Bulbs should be lifted and the shoots cut off close to the Bulbs, and when the Bulbs are properly dried, the old sole or Bulb should be removed and the new Bulbs stored in a dry place until ready for re-planting.

Anderson & Co. Ltd.

399 George Street, Sydney.

Address all Correspondence to Box 1608, G.P.O., Sydney.

Bulb Season, 1920.



CALLA AETHIOPICA, (Arum Lily.)
(See page 10.)

ANDERSON & CO.

LIMITED.

*Seed, Plant and
Bulb Merchants*

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